MORNING EDITION

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Brilliant War Results Revealed

— (News on Page 2) —

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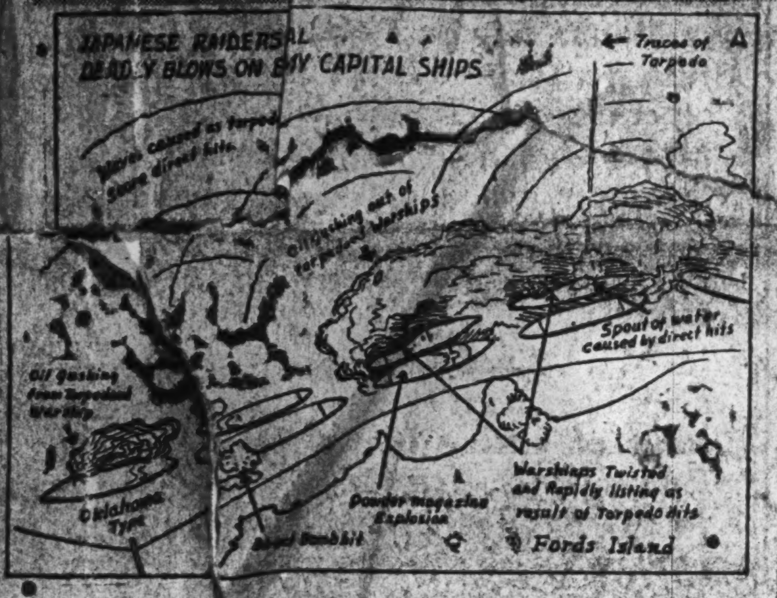

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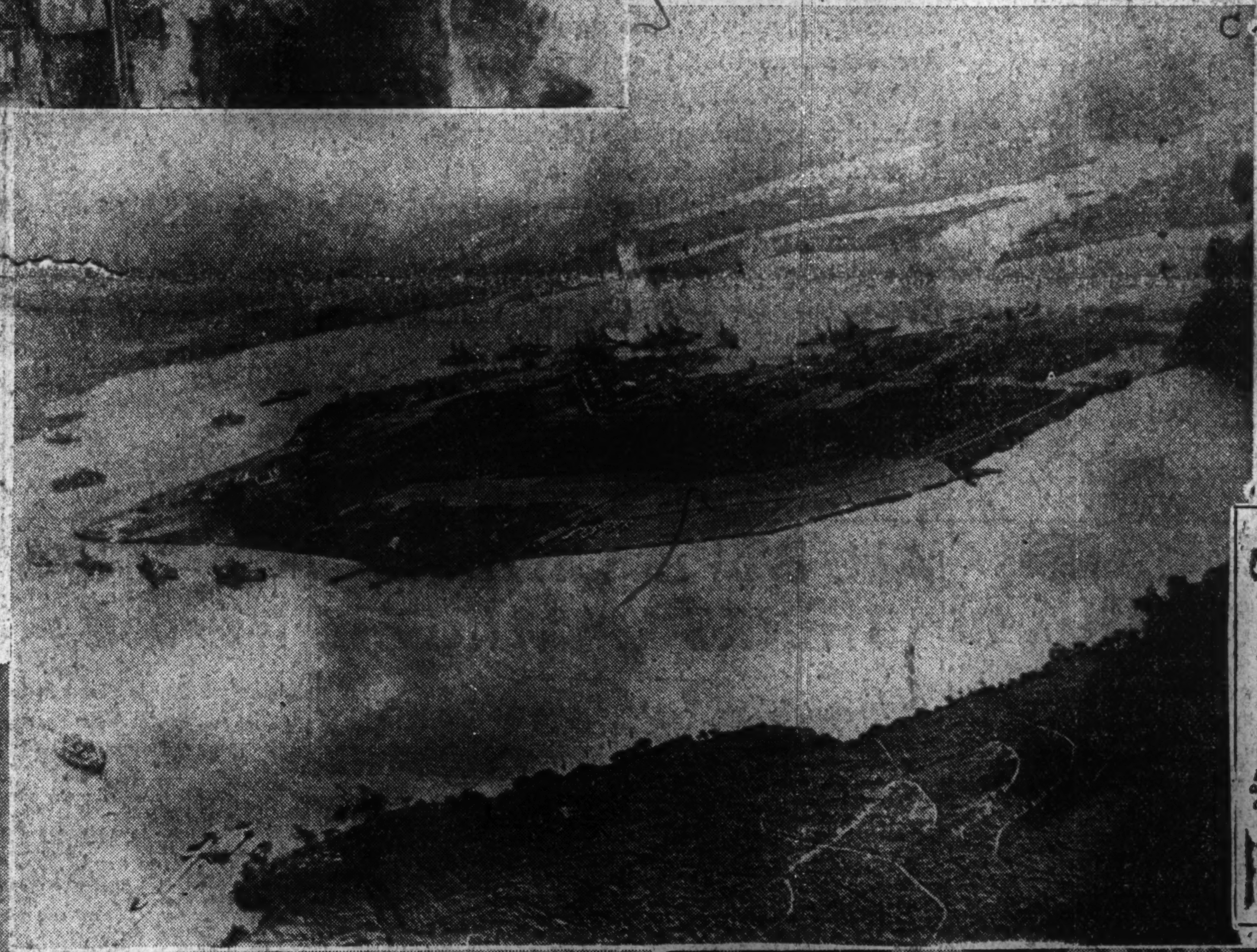

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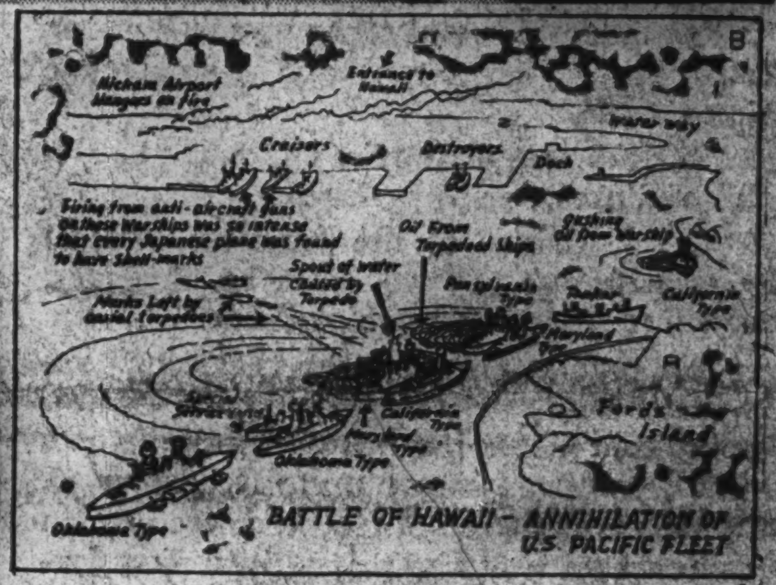

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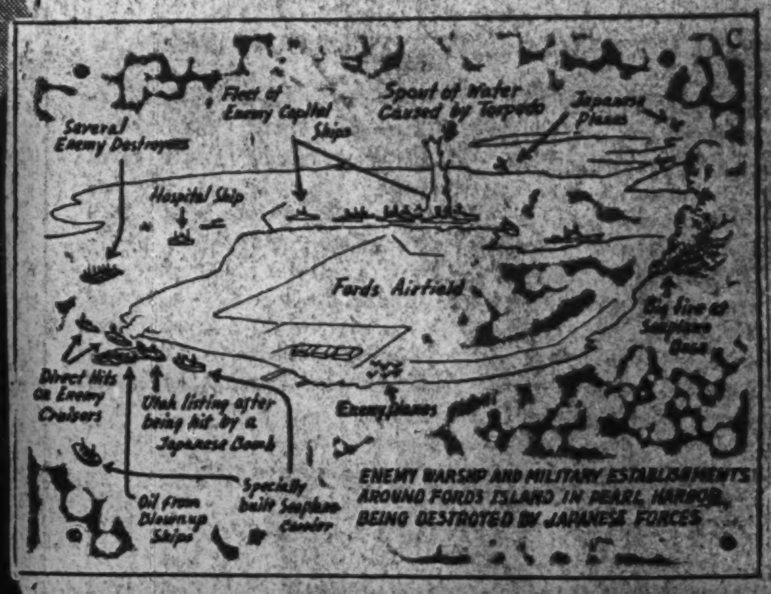

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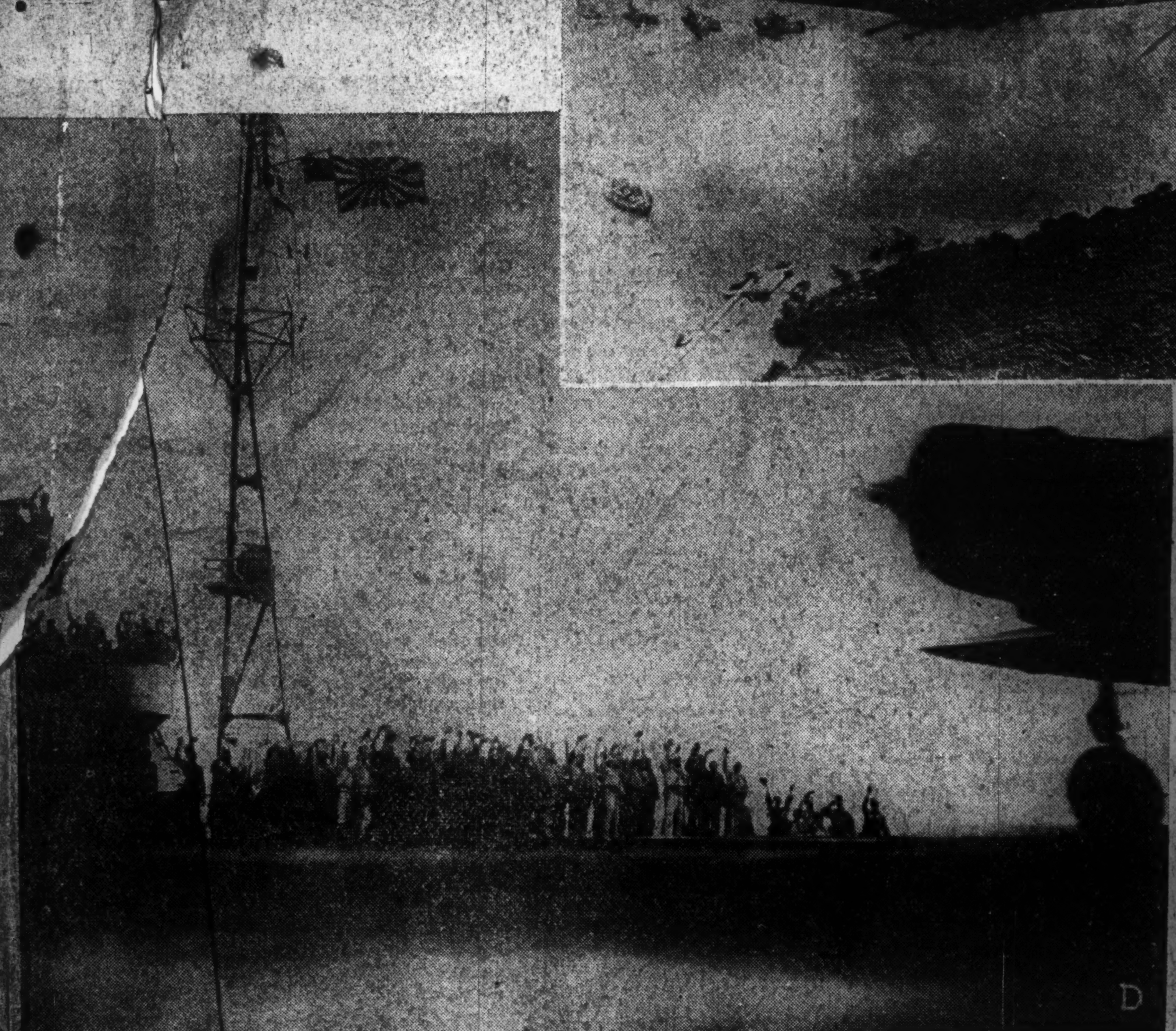

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E

On December 8, 194[illegible]curred the greatest victory in naval history and the greatest [illegible]rophe also. Japanese naval planes blasted to atoms the U.S. P[illegible] Fleet dozing in Pearl Harbor upon the declaration of war ag[illegible] America and Britain by the Japanese Empire. Suddenly ap[illegible]g from nowhere like ghosts flying, planes of the Imperial Japa[illegible] Navy droned their way over sleeping Pearl Harbor and near [illegible]onolulu, capital of the Hawaiian Islands to unleash their [illegible]ction. On that memorable day, to be exact, morning of Sunday, December 8, the pride of the U.S. Navy, the Pacific Fleet was knocked out. Losses suffered by the enemy was incalculably high, so terrifying that the enemy authorities did not make it public for fear of repercussions. On the other hand Japanese naval officials claimed the destruction of two battleships and some cruisers; this announcement was a modest one for the Japanese Navy men did not wish to make claims until confirmation was made. Subsequent findings, however, proved that what the Japanese naval aces dropped and pelted the defense facilities had caused the annihilation of the U.S. Pacific Fleet. Thus in one day was reduced to a third-rate naval Power the might of the U.S. Navy. In these pictures above which were all permitted by courtesy of the Imperial Japanese Navy, the story of the cataclysm that visited the U.S. Pacific Fleet in Hawaii is told. (A) Capital ships of the U.S. Navy are photographed being exposed to intense Japanese bombings. (B) Another view of the ships previous to their doom. (C) Fords Island which is also an airbase is shown. The spout of water in the picture proves how accurate and deadly were the aim of the Japanese fliers. (D) A rousing Banzai is given naval fliers who are about to take off from a certain warship in Hawaiian waters to blow the enemy into bits. (E) Wheeler Field, about 15 miles from Pearl Harbor, got a taste of Japanese bombings. Heavy dense smoke signifies that the barracks has been turned into a funeral pyre.

ARMY WAR RESULTS FOR 19 DAYS GIVEN

541 Enemy Planes Destroyed and 9,000 Prisoners Taken

Brilliant war results attained by the Imperial Army Forces during two weeks and five days since the beginning of the War of Greater East Asia on December 8 when the Imperial Rescript on war declaration was issued up to December 26 were made known by the Army Department of the Imperial Headquarters at midnight December 31. The bulletin follows:

"The Imperial Army Forces are continuing vigorous operations against the enemy in various regions through reinforcements of units and in close cooperation with the air force. The summarized war results from the outbreak of the War up to December 26 follow:

"1. Prizes: 16 airplanes, 106 guns of all types (not including the Hongkong fortress guns), 223 machine-guns, 4,195 rifles, 79,955 shells, 76 tanks (including armored cars), 1,389 automobiles, 301 railway cars, a large amount of other arms, provisions and fuel.

"2. Shot down or destroyed: 135 airplanes and bombers and 406 combat planes, totaling 541.

"3. Warships and other vessels sunk or destroyed: 33 large-type and 4 small-type ships.

"4. About 3,000 bodies left on the battlefields and about 9,000 prisoners.

"5. Damages of the Japanese Forces: 743 war dead, 1,799 wounded, 49 airplanes, four ships sunk and 12 ships damaged.

"As regards the results of the occupation of the Hongkong fortresses, the Army Department herein has mentioned the figures which were made known up to December 26, but, upon completion of further investigation it is expected that the prizes, including fortress guns, captives and many other war prizes, will be increased."

JAPANESE FORCES ENTER IMPORTANT BASE

Domei

SOMEWHERE IN MALAYA, December 31.—The Japanese units which annihilated the enemy forces that abandoned Ipoh on December 28, swiftly turned southward, crushed reinforced Australian troops who desperately resisted in the neighborhood of a certain important place, and advanced to a crossing point of a certain river at dawn Tuesday. The same Imperial units by 6 a.m. the same day entered an important enemy base, it was disclosed this morning. Meanwhile the Imperial Force on the left flank after the complete occupation of Ipoh is now ready to attack a certain point, which is regarded as the most important enemy base south of the Perak River.

JAPANESE AIR UNITS DROP LEAFLETS

Domei

SOMEWHERE IN MALAYA, December 31.—While the British forces in the southern part of the Malay Peninsula have been thrown into confusion by the speedy advance of the Imperial Army, the air units of both the Army and Navy yesterday morning dropped a large number of handbills over the enemy troops in the rear and inhabitants disclosing the true aim of the Greater East Asia War, an outline of the war development and overwhelming victories won by the Imperial Forces.

BURMA ROAD SUFFERS FROM RANGOON BOMBINGS

Domei

BERLIN, December 30.—Traffic on the Burma Road is on the verge of complete stoppage as a result of successive heavy bombings launched against Rangoon by Japanese planes, according to a German News Agency report received here from Bangkok today. Great damage has been inflicted on Rangoon's transportation facilities and port installations by aerial bombings, which have caused many panic-stricken stevedores to flee, the report stated. As a result, movement of goods, along the Burma Road, life-line of the Chungking Government, has been seriously hindered.

SINGAPORE PLACED UNDER MARTIAL LAW

Domei

LISBON, December 30.—With Japanese forces moving swiftly down the Malay Peninsula, British authorities today proclaimed martial law for the whole of Singapore Island, according to a report received here today.

ARMY PLANES RAID SHIUKWAN, CANTON

Domei

SOMEWHERE IN SOUTH CHINA, December 31.—Crack air units of the Japanese Army raided Shiukwan, Canton Province, this morning and fiercely bombed the building of Shiukwan Station, the enemy military establishments and also a mass of Chiang's troops which failed in an attempt to attack the Japanese forces on both sides on a certain line in front of Hongkong in cooperation with the British forces. After dealing a severe blow to the enemy and their military objectives, all the planes returned to the base safely.

CITADEL OF MIGHT

Mountains pile up steeped in blue,
Sending youthful blood to the sky;
Smoking, cloudwise, the ageless trees
Are ever true to the word prosperity,
Heaven's will.
Behold a pyramid of iron breastwalls,
It strains and shudders by a
battle cry,—
The vanguard of old Asia's glory,
The invincible citadel of might!
God be praised for Japan, the watchless, the
unfading,
Always replies to Hope's joyous call!

——YONE NOGUCHI

IDEALS OF EMPIRE HAILED BY PREMIER

General Tojo Issues Special Message to Nation, Greeting Arrival of New Year

Premier General Hideki Tojo this morning issued his formal New Year message to the nation. Especial significance is being attached to this message coming as it does near the beginning of the first year of the greatest war in the history of the nation. Emphasizing the fact that the present war is being fought to translate into practice the lofty ideal of creating a new world order which will ensure eventual permanent peace, the Premier invoked the firm determination and the complete unity of the entire nation.

The following is the text of the New Year message:

"In greeting the 17th year of Showa, I hereby extend congratulations to His Majesty the Emperor and extend sincere wishes for His long life and for the prosperity of the Imperial Court.

"I am struck with awe at the Imperial solicitude for the lasting prosperity of the Empire, manifested by attending to the military and State affairs at this juncture when Japan is confronted with various difficulties and hardships. We, all the subjects, pledge fealty to the Throne so as to set His Majesty the Emperor's heart at ease.

"In looking back on the past, we see that Japan has been engaged in armed hostilities on the China continent during the long period of four and a half years in an effort to establish a new order in East Asia. At the end of last year, Japan declared war upon Britain and the United States, the existence of whose influence in

(Continued on Page 4)

Notice

Due to suspension of evening editions by all Japanese papers during the New Year holidays, there will be no issues of the Japan Times & Advertiser Evening Edition on January 1, 2, 3 and 4. Publication will be resumed on January 5. Morning editions will be delivered daily as usual.

ALL EMPIRE TODAY THINKS OF THRONE

All Thoughts Are of His Majesty the Emperor Who Attains 42nd Year With Dawn Of 1942

The thoughts of every subject of the Japanese Empire will turn today to His Majesty the Emperor who has attained His Majesty's 42nd year.

Every subject's sense of gratitude over the fact that His Majesty has greeted the New Year will be all the greater because of the enhanced glory of the Imperial Throne, as witness the uninterrupted succession of brilliant victories which have been scored by His Majesty's Army and Navy in the War of Greater East Asia which is being conducted by Japan in order to establish throughout the world the Imperial Way on which the life of the Yamato race has rested ever since our Empire was founded by the Emperor Jimmu 2,602 years ago.

This time we, His Majesty's subjects, are not alone in felicitating His Majesty's greeting of the New Year. The 1,000,000,000 people of Greater East Asia are with us in offering congratulations today on the Sovereign's long life.

The first day of the year of 2,602, the second year of the struggle for the construction of the Great East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, dawned gloriously at the Imperial Palace where Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress, His Imperial Highness the Crown Prince, and other Imperial children in the best of health welcomed the New Year.

Her Majesty the Empress has attained Her Majesty's 40th year.

Her Majesty the Empress Dowager is in Her Majesty's 59th year.

H.I.H. Crown Prince 10 Years Old

His Imperial Highness the Crown Prince is 10 years old.

The statement which has come from Imperial Household Minister Tsuneo Matsudaira follows:

"On the occasion of the start of the 17th year of Showa I state in profound respect about the daily life of members of the Imperial Family.

"It is a matter for congratulation that His Majesty the Emperor is becoming stronger in health despite His Majesty's devotion to duties in conditions imposed by the war.

"It is a matter for congratulation that His Majesty the Emperor seems to be in the enjoyment of excellent health despite His Majesty's diligent attendance to national affairs under conditions imposed by war.

"I am filled with trepidation at the fact that His Majesty is deeply concerned, day and night, about the greatest emergency that has confronted the Empire in its long history.

"Immediately after His Majesty granted the Imperial Rescript declaring war on the United States and the British Empire, His Majesty personally conducted rites at the Imperial Sanctuary, announcing to the spirits of the Imperial Ancestors the action taken and His Majesty's firm resolution.

"At the same time His Majesty sent representatives to offer prayers for a speedy settlement of the difficulties confronting the country and the prosperity of the nation at the mausoleums of the Emperor Jimmu and His Majesty's four immediate predecessors.

"It seems that His Majesty is extremely pleased with the performance of the Imperial Army and Navy which have carried everything before them under His Majesty's August Virtue since the start of the War of Greater East Asia. His Majesty has been pleased to grant a rescript to the Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet on two occasions, expressing His Majesty's appreciation of the distinguished services rendered by him and those under him in the war with America and Britain.

Similar Rescripts Granted

"His Majesty also has been gracious enough to grant similar rescripts to the Commander-in-Chief of the Expeditionary Army in China and the Commander of the Fleet in China waters.

"His Majesty called the Diet in extraordinary session two times. Each

(Continued on Page 4)

VICTORY IS CERTAIN, FOREIGN CHIEF SAYS

Empire's Policy Is Freedom for All Races, States New Year's Message to Nation

To bring all races under the same sky to their respective proper places is the fundamental spirit with which the Japanese Empire has been founded, was the theme of Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo's New Year message to the nation.

"That is the immutable national policy of the Japanese Empire and in that sense, the present War of Greater East Asia can be regarded as the natural course for materialization of this lofty ideal," he stated.

"As we greet the New Year, the War of Greater East Asia has now entered its second year stage. Under the Imperial Virtue the Japanese Empire is proving steadily successful in achieving the objective of prosperity for East Asia, as well as eliminating all British and American influences. Our glorious success has been already verified by the fact that our Imperial Forces have distinguished themselves by destroying the greater portion of the strategic bases on the western Pacific of the American forces.

Same With Singapore

"Moreover, we have dealt an annihilative blow to Britain for Hongkong, the British stronghold for aggressive policies in China, has completely surrendered to Japan. At present indications, Singapore, the center of British exploitation in East Asia, is destined to meet the same fate. Such being the circumstances, it will not be long before the sinister designs and influences of Great Britain and the United States, which have for a long time avariciously exploited the Asiatic races, will be cleared away from the entire region of East Asia, thus, bringing the gray of the morning in the true sense of the word to East Asia."

Touching on Thailand's military pact signed with Japan, he heartily praised that country for embarking on a formation of a joint offensive and defensive front with this country in order to achieve the lofty objective of the War of Greater East Asia.

"Japan's diplomatic front," he declared "has been formed on an iron base for the achievement of the aim for a Greater East Asia on one hand,

(Continued on Page 3)

NAVY'S OPERATIONS IN PACIFIC REVEALED

Singapore Raided at Night and Corregidor Fort Bombed

Operations of th intrepid fighting and bombing planes of th Imperial Navy Force over an extensive are in the Pacific continue with redoubled vigo showing no signs of relaxation. Nocturnabombing of Singapore, intensive bombing o Manila Bay fortresses and American air and ubmarine bases which dot the Pacific have ben carried out by "sea hawks" with devastatig effects. Three bulletins issued by the Nvy Department of the Imperial Headquarter on these activities at 4:45 p.m. Wednesday ollow:

"1. Large-scale ight bombings of military establishments inthe vicinity of Singapore were conducted y the Imperial Navy Air Forces several timein succession between midnight of Decembe 29 and early on the morning of December 3. In these air attacks many military establisments, headquarters of the Bri Far Eastn Forces, Seleta Airfield, Kara Airfield an other buildings were destroyed with the rault that great fires broke out at various carters. The enemy anti-aircraft gun fire were concentrated heavily on attacking Jaanese planes but all the planes safely returnd to their base.

"2. In response tohe furious onset of the Imperial Japanese Amy Force, the Imperial Navy Air Forcelaunched a severe attack on Corregidor Foress at the entrance of Manila Bay on Decemer 29. Great fires then were started at the fcress, barracks and other military establishmets. Besides, Japanese planes destroyed enemy torpedo-destroyer, two small patroships and three large ships, which happened to be in Manila Bay. All the Japanese planes came back safely.

"3. Since December 17 Japanese warships have been carrying on severe bombardment of enemy islands scattered over the Pacific, including Maui, Johnston, Sand, Palmyra and others, with the result that hangars, wireless stations and many other military establishments were destroyed."

CORREGIDOR ISLE SUFFERS HEAVY DAMAGE

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 30.—Extensive damage apparently was inflicted yesterday by the Japanese Air Force on Corregidor Island, Philippine Gibraltar in the entrance to Manila Bay, the United States War Department announced today, according to a Washington report received here. In the northeastern section of the Luzon front a violent attack at close quarters has been launched by Japanese forces, while the battle in the southern sector still rages, the communique declared. There are no special reports to be made on other fronts, the announcement concluded.

U.S.-PHILIPPINE TROOPS FLEEING

Domei

SHANGHAI, December 31.—According to information reaching here today from Manila, powerful units of the Japanese Forces have been making uninterrupted, swift advances from both the north and south, taking full advantage of the high speed of their tanks and armored cars with the ultimate aim to capturing Manila.

Some units, the information further disclosed, advanced from a point near Ramonay, are rapidly rushing to a point a little more than a dozen miles from Manila.

In the northern front, the U.S.-Philippine forces under the command of General Douglas MacArthur are abandoning their positions. In concert with the forces on land, crack units of the Japanese Air Force are conducting daring high-dive bombings and placing the routes to Manila under their complete control.

JAPANESE TROOPS 44 MILES FROM MANILA

Domei

LISBON, December 30.—Neutral observers in Manila today expressed belief that Japanese troops, since last week's landings in southern Luzon, now have reached the vicinity of Lucena, 44 miles directly south of the Philippine capital, according to a Manila report received here via London.

The United States forces on Luzon were said to have drawn up a new "MacArthur Line" by shortening their front. The American defenses stretch approximately 125 miles east and west, and about 31 miles north of Manila in the Zaragoasa district, the report said.

The Japanese forces on Luzon are actively pushing their successful advances, the report said. Japanese bombers yesterday bombed Corregidor Island, situated in the 12-mile mouth of the entrance to Manila Bay, smashing fortifications and military establishments located on the Philippine "Gibraltar."

A short air raid warning sounded this morning in Manila but no Japanese warplanes appeared over the Philippine capital.

Top center: His Imperial Highness Prince Masahito Yoshi, second son of Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress, born on November 28, 1935. Top left: Her Imperial Highness Princess Shigeko Teru, eldest Imperial daughter, born on December 6, 1925.

Top right: Her Imperial Highness Princess Kazuko Taka, third Imperial daughter, born on September 30, 1929. Lower left: Her Imperial Highness Princess Atsuko Yori, fourth Imperial daughter, born on March 7, 1931. Lower right: Her Imperial Highness Princess Takako Suga, fifth Imperial daughter, born on March 2, 1939.

THAI, MANCHOUKUO REJOICE WITH JAPAN

Premiers of Both Allies Toast East Asia Prosperity on New Year

Domei

BANGKOK, January 1.—Premier Luang Pibula Songgram of Thailand, in greeting the first New Year since the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War, has sent a message to Japan through the Domei News Agency, and this message was, incidentally, recorded synchronously by a Japanese film producing company, reading to the following effect;

"It is my greatest pleasure to address my dear friends of our allied country Japan, through the Domei News Agency in having the first New Year since the conclusion of the pact of the Japan-Thailand Offensive and Defensive Alliance.

"The conclusion of the pact of the Thai-Japanese Offensive and Defensive Alliance means that both nations have been bound with a stronger tie of friendship and is really a matter of mutual happiness and congratulation.

"This is quite an unprecedented event in the history of Thailand and signifies that the bond of friendship between the Japanese and Thai peoples has been thus made strong as in the case of two brothers of the same blood, nay, even far much stronger than that. Japan, as elder brother, leads the majority of the Asiatic races, as younger brothers, and has now launched on a laborious task to make 'Asia for the Asiatics,' with the ultimate object of establishing the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. To this fact, I cannot help crying out with joy and delight.

"I earnestly hope that, under the guidance and leadership of Japan, the culture and civilization of Asia will prosper forever and sincerely pray for the prosperity of the Japanese Empire as well as for the success of the Japanese Army and Navy."

Manchoukuo Rejoice

Domei

HSINKING, January 1.—Premier Chang Ching-hui of Manchoukuo issued a New Year's message to the following effect:

"Our Manchoukuo is having a spring time of the tenth year of its foundation and this is profoundly significant in view of the fact that Japan, our ally, has been achieving glorious results in the Greater East Asia War and the time is apparently approaching when all the races in East Asia would rise in power and prosperity. I especially rejoice over the fact that our Manchoukuo, with its yet firmer foundation, is enjoying ever greater prosperity and is closely cooperating with Japan in the prosecution of the Greater East Asia.

"The tenth year of the foundation of Manchoukuo marks on epoch in the stage of its construction and, in this sense, we must heartily congratulate this auspicious year and at the same time should endeavor to accomplish the grand task of the construction of the State, mindful of the graveness of the situation."

Japan's Wartime Economic Setup Perfected

WITH the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, Japan's economy assumed a complete wartime structure. All men interested in economy, finance, and industry have become solidly united in their desire to cooperate with the Government to force the surrender of the United States and Britain and thus to attain the object of the war. In common with all other quarters of the country, the economic front has become entrenched firmly enough to overcome any odds no matter how tremendous.

From the start to the finish of 1941, a distinct wartime character marked Japan's finance as it stood in constant readiness to join hands with the Government in carrying on the war and in meeting the abnormal wartime situation. During the period one ordinary and two extraordinary Diet sessions were held. The total appropriations resulting from the budgetary measures adopted at these sessions involved the tremendous sum of ¥11,770,000,000 all earmarked as extraordinary war funds. This raised the aggregate total of Japan's war appropriations since the outbreak of the China Affair in July, 1937, to ¥29,009,000,000.

The Government has successfully floated bond issue after bond issue to meet the necessary expenditures for the war. The 77th Diet adopted a large-scale increase in direct taxes which was designed to raise ¥630,000,000 in an ordinary year. In addition, a bill for raising an extra ¥170,000,000 during the remaining months of the 1941-42 fiscal year was also adopted. The tax increase plan went into effect on December 1. A plan to increase direct taxes is being projected for submission to the 79th Diet session to go into force during the 1942-43 fiscal year and thereafter.

Finance Consolidated

Japan's wartime financial basis has thus been considerably consolidated. Tobacco prices and railway fares were also raised to add to the income of the government. On December 9, the day following the outbreak of the war the Government fixed the general budget for the next fiscal year at ¥6,210,000,000.

The mechanism of the country's monetary system for meeting the demands of the present great war has been well worked out. Its basic set-up was already mapped out some time ago. No stone has been left unturned for setting the machine in motion. All administrative measures necessary to keep the machine running have been well systematized so as to insure prompt payment for war materials and for industrial expansion. The All-Japan Council of Finance has been recently reorganized although it has not yet begun to function.

Whether the United States and Britain like it or not, Japan is bound to emerge from her former economic bondage to these countries to attain self-sufficiency within the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. Japan must display her efficiency to the fullest extent, mobilizing materials, labor, and capital. The country must concentrate its energy on securing defense materials and daily necessaries. The program of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry is directed toward this purpose. On this basis, control organizations of various kinds have been established one after another in rapid succession so far this year. The principle of public priority has been made the guiding principle throughout the industrial domain of this country.

Industrial Structure Streamlined — Food Production and Distribution Coordinated— Transportation Systems Reorganized—Best Brains Mobilized.

With the enlargement of the territories occupied by Japan as the war progresses, replenishment of materials necessary for defense will have to be made, and it is a matter of course that a policy of concentration will be emphasized more than ever before. How to utilize idle industrial plants for defense production purposes is being made the subject of serious consideration by the Government. To cope with this problem an Industrial Equipment Corporation has been established by the Government with Ginjiro Fujihara, former Commerce and Industry Minister, and Hisatada Hirose, former Welfare Minister, as president and vice-president respectively. Certain plants will be put into immediate use, others will be held in reserve for future activity, while still others will be dismantled in part and their discarded equipment used as scrap iron.

Food Situation

The problem of foodstuffs constituted the focal point of the work of the agriculture and forestry administration this year. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry has in fact been converted virtually into a "Foodstuffs Ministry." A thoroughgoing revision was effected in the distribution of rice, resulting in the strengthening of rice control. A general foodstuffs control bill will be submitted to the 79th Diet now in session. A reshaping of the foodstuffs policy taking into consideration the whole of the Great East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere will be unavoidable.

Japan this year witnessed the creation of an epoch-making new system in the shape of State control over shipping. This move was made to counteract the ABCD encircling front which at one time threatened the very existence of Japan's marine transportation. The outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia has caused the Government to enforce this measure without hesitation. All ships have been requisitioned by the Government for official use, although the actual operation and management of the ships is entrusted to a special shipping corporation. The services of all seamen were likewise requisitioned.

The Government was also successful in September of this year in causing the Tokyo Subway Company, the Tokyo Rapid Transit Company, and the Keihin Subway Company to amalgamate into a unified Tokyo City Rapid Transit Corporation with a capitalization of ¥60,000,000. Negotiations are now progressing between the Tokyo Municipality and several independent electric trolley companies for the absorption of the latter by the former. A decision was also made to merge all land transportation and express companies in the six major cities of the Empire into the Japan Forwarding and Express Company. This move has already been completed in Tokyo, Osaka, and Nagoya.

Progress Registered

Despite the fact that extremely adverse conditions presented themselves in the field of industry during the year under review, plans for the control of materials, labor, transportation, and other defense requirements have made satisfactory progress. The diligent efforts of the last several years, particularly since the outbreak of the China Affair, have borne fruit in the perfect coordination of the Government and the people. The program for the expansion of production was already well under way.

In both heavy and light industries, the policy of concentration has been carried out with good results. In most cases the policy functioned with clock-like precision. In conformity with the Government policy, control organizations in the iron, steel, coal, mining, cement, rolling stock, and automobile industries, all of them highly vital in the wartime structure of the nation, have been established without a single hitch.

Business men of first rate caliber have been selected for the presidency and vice-presidency of these control organizations. Some of them are already well launched in their activities while others are well on the way to setting their machinery in motion. That the domestic economic set-up of the nation has been firmly consolidated is beyond dispute.

Victory Is Certain, Foreign Chief Says

(Continued from Page 2)

and in order to attain that objective Japanese forces unparalleled to any others in their bravery and loyalty are engaging in the armed hostilities abroad while the people behind the guns, I am happy to say, are in complete unison as hard as iron, on the other hand."

Dealing with Germany and Italy, Foreign Minister Togo asserted that both countries in full observation of the spirit of the Tripartite Alliance have solemnly pledged to share their efforts with Japan for achievement of the objective of the war by declaring war against Great Britain and the United States following Japan's declaration. Also, he stated both Germany and Italy have promised to cooperate with Japan in dealing with the post-war situation with the projected establishment of the New World order as the center.

Regarding the Chungking regime, he stated that Chiang Kai-shek, who has been driven as far in as Chungking, is now destined to reach his evil days as a result of the cutting off of the transfusion route from Britain and the United States. On the contrary, he said the constructive efforts on the part of the National Government in Nanking are gradually bringing fine fruits, which promises a brilliant future of the rebirth of China.

In respect to Manchoukuo, the Foreign Minister lavishly heaped words of praise for he declared that country is now making a tremendous growth and moreover, is contributing much to security of peace in East Asia by keeping in closer cooperation with Japan.

Will Achieve Objective

Elaborating further on the current war situation, he advised the nation that no matter how long the War of Greater East Asia may drag on, there is no room for doubt that the cardinal objective of the war will be successfully achieved.

"Japan is now proceeding with security of her racial prosperity and national rise," he said "by achieving the great thing unprecedented in the history of this country. Under the circumstances, it is necessary for Japan to concentrate her entire energy to attain this objective with a firm conviction to overcome various difficulties and hardships with which she is now confronted.

"Therefore, in conclusion, I wish herewith to pledge to redouble efforts for this purpose and renew our firm determination together with the people to achieve the lofty purpose of the war."

9 BRITISH PLANES SHOT OVER FRANCE

4 Big Four-Engined Bombers Bagged by German Air Arm

Domei

BERLIN, December 30.—Nine British planes, including four big four-engined bombers, were shot down by the German air force and anti-aircraft batteries when British aircraft this afternoon attempted to attack the coast of western France, the German News Agency reported tonight.

German bombers operating in the Black Sea area, yesterday sank one Soviet destroyer and damaged a cruiser, the German High Command announced today.

Fighting in severe snowstorms on the Burmansk front, German forces repulsed stubborn Soviet attacks with heavy losses after a week's fighting, the communique revealed.

Soviet Attack Repulsed

In the central Russo-German front, German troops, aided by the Luftwaffe, succeeded in turning back strong Soviet attacks, the communique said.

Strong formations of the Luftwaffe yesterday attacked an important port on the East coast of Britain, scoring effective hits, the communique said.

The Luftwaffe also attacked and sunk an enemy merchant vessel off the west coast of the Faroe Islands, in the North Atlantic.

Submarine chasers, convoying German vessels, shot down six attacking British planes, the communique said.

On the North African front, in successful counter attacks in the Agedabia sector, German and Italian troops destroyed a total of 74 enemy tanks and captured several hundred British prisoners.

The communique added that five British aircraft were shot down in air battles while an additional British plane was destroyed on the ground.

74 Tanks Destroyed

Domei

ROME, December 30.—In the Agedabia sector of the East African Front, Italian and German troops have destroyed a total of 74 tanks and have catpured several hundred British prisoners, the Italian High Command announced today.

Axis dive-bombers successfully attacked the rear of the enemy and British troops oncentrations, the communique said.

The communique added that British attacks against Bardia were repulsed by German and Italian forces.

Artillery duels between Axis and British forces on the Sollum front have increased in intensity, the High Command said.

Ideals of Empire Hailed by Premier

(Continued from Page 2)

East Asia constitutes nothing but the seeds of evil obstructing the maintenance of peace and order in East Asia. In the short time since declaration of war Japan has enhanced her national prestige by manifesting brilliant war results unprecedented in the annals of the world. The nation now greets the New Year, the 2602nd year after the Accession of the Emperor Jimmu, with deep emotion over the brilliant prospect of the Japanese forces succeeding in placing important regions in Southeastern Asia under their control and in placing the fate of the Pacific at the mercy of our country.

"It is a matter of congratulation that since the beginning of the present war Japan has won a succession of victories. However, the people should not become too greatly elated with these victories, in order to avoid the danger of expecting too much as a matter of course and taking a much too optimistic a view concerning the future. The war has just started. It goes without saying that our splendid Japanese forces will overcome everything before them in their operations. However, it can be easily imagined that there will be various difficulties and hardships in carrying out the war.

"At this juncture, it is a matter for congratulation that an Alliance has been cemented with Germany and Italy, who have the common ideal of creating a new order in the world, and that the Alliance among Japan, China and Manchoukuo has been strengthened, in addition to the attainment of full cooperation between Japan, Thailand and French Indo-China.

"It is not too much to say that the present war is a great war which will fix not only the fate of East Asia but also the trend of the world. However, it is inevitable that the present war will be protracted, judging from the fact Britain and the United States, as the guiding Powers for the maintenance of the old order, are making a desperate struggle to continue their counter-measures. At the same time there is no alternative for Japan but to fight out the present war in order to attain the great ideal for which Japan was founded, namely, to secure lasting peace in East Asia and to contribute to the cause of the world peace in the truest sense of the term. Therefore, the nation must be firmly determined to cope with various difficulties and hardships regardless of the cost, so as to win the final victory.

"The achievement of the objectives of the present war depends, it is not too much to say, not only upon brilliant results on the field of battle, but also upon the constructive work which must follow the victory. Therefore, Japan has a long way to go before she achieves her important mission of creating a new order. It necessitates driving away the influence of Britain and the United States based on the old order from every corner of East Asia, and in all the fields of politics, economy and culture, thus contributing to the cause of the projected new order for the world.

"This important mission will be achieved through firm determination and a national unison as solid as iron and stone, in which the entire people are bound under Imperial virtue.

"The time has come when the national tradition which has been established over the long period of over 2,600 years will serve greatly in the enhancement of the national spirit to form a happy whole under Imperial virtue.

"In greeting this memorable year, I wish to pledge the continuance of national progress, thinking of the bravery and loyalty with which the war heroes at the front are serving the cause of the State."

Times Employes Make New Year Resolution

Employes of the Japan Times and Advertiser, realizing the gravity of the present situation and the responsibility which rests on the shoulders of all Japanese, attended a Shinto ceremony of purification in the offices of the paper to make their New Year resolution. Kiyoshi Togasaki, editor, read the following resolution:

"We pledge to fulfil our duties as Japanese subjects, to develop the spirit of volunteering to fall as martyrs in a national crisis, to rid ourselves of liberal and egoistic ideas and to fully cooperate in carrying out the national policy, to do our utmost to further the observance of discipline, and to be high and exact in our principles."

WANG ORDERS PROBE

Wild Rumors Detrimental to Cause Of Peace Movement

C.P.S.

NANKING, December 22.—President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government today instructed Li Shih-chun, Director of Investigation and Statistics, to make a thorough investigation into the source of wild rumors circulating in Shanghai. These common talks are detrimental to the cause of the Peace Movement and to the responsible leaders of the National Government.

In view of the fact that these rumors are absolutely without foundation, President Wang ordered such rumor-mongers to be arrested and severely punished according to law.

Radio Program

Thursday

—Morning—

7:00 Time: News and Radio Exercise.
7:30 An Address "At the Beginning of the Year," by Shichiro Komori, President of the Broadcasting Corporation of Japan: Orchestra "Greater East Asia War March Album," by Tokyo Broadcasting Orchestra under the direction of Tamaki Mayeda.
8:00 News.
8:50 Radio Exercise.
9:00 National Celebration Hour: Opening Music with Japan Broadcasting Choir's Chorus; "Kimigayo" Chorus; Imperial Palace Worshipping From Distance; "The Song of January First" Chorus; and Patriotic March Song Chorus.
10:00 News: Naval Band's Wind Music.

—Afternoon—

12:00 Time: News: Tokyo and Osaka Folksongs on Celebrations.
1:00 Noh School Song Recital: "Clouds Over a Mountain Range," by Tetsunojo Kanze; "Kurama-Tengu," by Nariaki Nakajima and others.
2:00 Samurai Story telling by Teizan Ichiryusai.
3:00 News.
5:00 News.
5:50 Program Announcement.

—Evening—

6:00 Little Nation's Hour: News: Drama "Looking up the Rising Sun Flag," by Gotaro Yamada and others.
6:30 Chorus from Tokyo, Osaka and Nagoya Stations.
7:00 Time: News.
7:30 Exchange of Greetings by Japan, Manchoukuo and China Broadcast.
8:00 Kabuki Drama: "Omi Genji Senjin Yakata," or "The War Camp of Moritsune," by Uzayemon Ichimura, Tomoyemon Otani, Toshi Sawamura and others.
9:00 News: Court Music.
10:00 Time: Today's War Situation and News.
11:00 News.

TRIPARTITE PARTY HELD

German and Italian Ambassadors Attend Luncheon With Businessmen

In celebration of the conclusion of the alliance among Japan, Germany and Italy, a luncheon party was held at the Imperial Hotel at noon Tuesday under the auspices of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

The party was attended by General Eugen Ott, Mario Indelli, German and Italian Ambassadors to Japan respectively, and staff members of both Embassies, besides 130 leading businessmen including Aiichiro Fujiyama, president of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Tokyo, and Keita Goto, vice-president of the same institution.

Mr. Fujiyama said that success or failure of the projected new world order depends upon effective operation of economic fields.

All Empire Today Thinks of Throne

(Continued from Page 2)

emergency session was opened by an Imperial Message delivered by His Majesty in person.

"His Majesty frequently honored with His Majesty's presence conferences of staff officers of the Imperial Headquarters, meetings of statesmen close to the Throne, and sessions of the Privy Council.

"There were few questions of State importance on which final decisions were not made by His Majesty. His Majesty saw to it that His Majesty was on hand whenever State Ministers and high staff officers of the Imperial Headquarters had matters to report to the Throne. It frequently happened that His Majesty left the inner palace to attend to national affairs late at night and before daylight.

"Her Majesty the Empress continues strong in health. The nation's affairs are constantly on Her Majesty's mind.

"Her Majesty thinks about and comforts His Majesty on the one hand. On the other, Her Majesty shows an active interest in affairs of wounded soldiers and relatives of war dead.

"Her Majesty leads the Court ladies in rolling bandages, thereby setting an example of the way in which the nation's womanhood can be useful to the State in this hour of national emergency.

"Her Majesty the Empress Dawager is in the best of health.

"Her Majesty has been showing sympathy to soldiers and relatives of war dead ever since the China Affair. I am filled with gratitude for the close interest Her Majesty takes in social welfare work.

Attending Peers School

"His Imperial Highness the Crown Prince, who has attained the 10th year of age, is attending the Peers School where His Highness is a second-year student in the elementary course.

"His Highness, who is in the enjoyment of excellent health, attends to school work like other students. In both spiritual and physical training education His Highness is making good progress. I am profoundly impressed with the prospect of a bright future opening before the future occupant of the Imperial Throne.

"His Imperial Highness Prince Yoshi and Their Imperial Highnesses Princess Teru, Princess Taka, Princess Yori, and Princess Suga are all strong in mind and body, a matter of congratulation.

"It gives us, subjects of the Japanese Empire, infinite pleasure to think that the members of the Imperial Family are prosperous at a time when fortune is for our country as never before.

"In the threshold of the new year, I pray that while congratulating themselves upon the prosperity of the Imperial Family, the nation's people may put His Majesty's heart at ease by attaining the goal of bringing the War of the Greater East Asia to a happy end."

American Films Banned

Transocean

SOFIA, December 23.—The showing of British and American films in Bulgaria has been prohibited, according to a Bulgarian press announcement yesterday.

His Majesty Holds Year-End Ceremony At Imperial Palace

The semi-annual ablution, one of the year-end customs in the Imperial Palace, was held on Wednesday afternoon. Clad in ancient ceremonial robes, His Majesty the Emperor appeared in the Phoenix Hall at 2 p.m. and was pleased to go through ablution on Shinto rites conducted by Prince Kinteru Sanjo, Chief Court Ritualist, and others. This ended the ceremony. Another ceremony of ablution was conducted in the front yard of the Kashikodokoro, the sanctum of the three sanctuaries in the palace compound, at 3 p.m., Assistant Chief Ritualist Tadanao Daigo, offiating. His Imperial Highness Prince Morihiro Higashikuni, His Highness Prince Gin Ri, and high civil officials and military officers attended. The New Year's Eve ceremony also was held at the sanctuaries late at night.

VICHY AUTHORITIES HIT DE GAULLE'S MOVEMENT

Seizure of St. Pierre, Miquelon Denounced—Islands Restoration to France Believed

D.N.B.

VICHY, December 30.—The French press is dealing with ex-General De Gaulle's occupation of the French islands, St. Pierre and Miquelon, by pointing out that this action was another chain in the link of similar brutal coups de main like the attacks on Dakar and Syria.

The "Temps" is pointing out that the ex-Admiral Muselier's latest adventure was a ridiculous failure especially since it was unanimously condemned by the United States, Great Britain and Canada. It claimed that even the American press was ridiculing ex-Admiral Muselier's heroic deed comparing this traitorous Admiral with a comic opera figure. With satisfaction, the French Government in the meantime had taken cognizance of Washington's reaction regarding this affair expressing belief that the French sovereignty would soon be restored over these two islands.

U.S. Scribes at Siena

Transocean

ROME, December 22.—American journalists in Italy are at present staying at Siena. With their families, they are accommodated in hotels there. They are allowed to move about freely, although under a certain surveillance.

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Japan Yesterday And Today

(Continued From Page 6)

courtiers, that is, patriots, statesmen, warriors and administrators, and poetry they practiced as a recreation in their leisure hours. It reminds us of some distinguished statesmen of early Meiji era—men like Saigo, Okubo, Ito and Yamagata, all of whom were expert composers of verses in Chinese and Japanese, and who will live in the memory of history like the ancient Otomos as good verse-writers as well as statesmen and warriors.

To Revise Policy

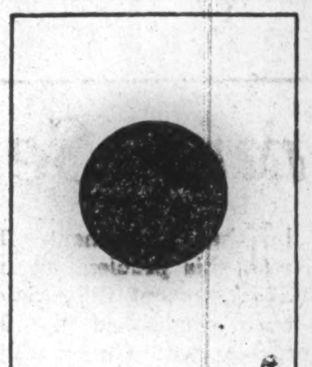
C.P.S.

SHANGHAI, December 22.—It was learned today that all schools in the International Settlement will so alter their original educational policy as to conform to the principles set forth by the Bureau of Education, which is promoting the New Citizen Movement for the regeneration of China and East Asia. It is said that the Fu Tan University has closed but all other educational institutions are carrying on as usual.

We Wish the Imperial Japanese Army and Navy a Victorious and Prosperous New Year.

K. MIKIMOTO
TOKIO — GINZA
KOBE — MOTOMACHI

May We Be Victorious and Successful in Establishing the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere in the 17th Year of Showa.



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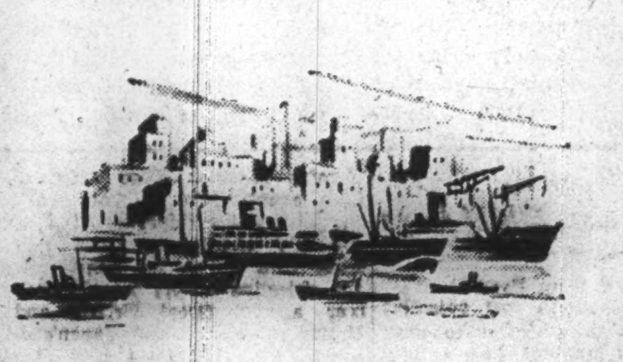
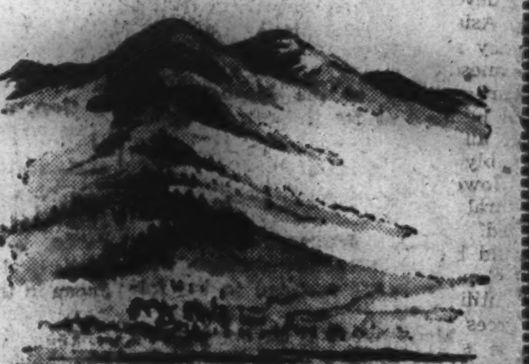


City of Kobe is a place where peaceful citizens live in happiness with MAYA and ROKKO Mountains on its back and the inland sea of Seto in front. Its harbour is naturally suited for ocean trade and is equipped with the best port facilities, with no equals in the Orient. Its key situation in that part of Japan makes it a doorway of western Japan and the GREATER EAST ASIA Co-Prosperity Sphere.



SAVINGS IMPORTANCE EMPHASIZED BY KAYA

Finance Minister in New Year Message Says Economy Vital for Victory

CO-PROSPERITY VISIONED

War Having Just Started, Nation Enjoined to Brace Up for Whatever Comes

The importance of savings for ultimate victory was stressed by Finance Minister Okinori Kaya in his New Year message to the press released today.

The message, in substance, says:

"Immediately following the granting by His Majesty the Emperor of the Imperial Rescript declaring war on the United States and Britain on December 8 of last year, the Imperial Forces moved swiftly, destroyed the mainstay of the enemies' fleets at the outset of the war, and achieved brilliant results unprecedented in the world annals of war. Within but 20 days or so which have elapsed since the outbreak of the conflict, Hongkong, the enemy's stronghold, has fallen into our hands, while the Imperial Forces on the other hand have won overwhelming victories in various sectors of the Malay and Philippines and other regions. This is the fruit of the efforts on the part of our loyal and courageous officers and men of the Army and Navy who fought strenuously under the August virtue of the Emptror. I hereby pay my deepest respect and express most profound thanks to them.

Pressures Been Long

"History of the unreasonable and tenacious American and British pressure against the Japanese Empire is by no means short. For long years they have obstructed even our natural and peaceful advance abroad. Especially since the onset of the China Affair they have taken actions inimical to Japan on each and all occasions and assisted the Chiang Kai-shek regime, thereby causing a delay in the settlement of the affair. Needless to say, our policy of establishing the Great East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere originates in the ideals underlying the founding of the Japanese Empire and based on the great policy of our Imperial ancestors for placing all the peoples under one sky. It is for nothing but to ensure the existence of this Empire and at the same time to let all the East Asian races acquire their proper places to enjoy living, thereby to construct lasting peace in the world.

"Notwithstanding this, however, the governments of the United States and Britain, failing to understand this lofty ideal of the Japanese Empire, and ignoring our long-continued efforts to maintain peace, challenged this country with economic blockade and war preparations, and finally menaced the very existence of this Empire. Circumstances being such, we could not stand by watching the collapse of our very security. We have thus been compelled to rally with arms to defend our Empire which has a long and brilliant history of 2,600 years.

Fully Prepared

"Our enemies are the United States and Britain which have boasted of their vast territories and abundant economic strength and professed to conquer the world. Naturally we are fully prepared to see the current war long protracted. With ever firmer will to win and a vigorous spirit, the nation must solidify the defense lines behind the guns, ready to endure whatever difficulties that may arise in the future, in order to carry through the object of the war, hand in hand with the officers and men at the front.

"Four years and a half have gone by since the outbreak of the China Affair. During this period, amity and economic relations have been greatly enhanced between our country, Manchoukuo and China. And today, the southern regions of the Great East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere are about to join our camp. Following the peaceful stationing of the Imperial Forces in French Indo-China the joint defense pact was concluded between Japan and French Indo-China with the object of jointly defending French Indo-China from the military, political and economic encirclement formed by the United States, Britain and other nations and also from subversive activities of the Chungking regime and others. Again the offensive and defensive alliance pact was recently concluded between this country and Thailand under which the two nations are bound to offer mutual assistance to each other politically, economically as well as militarily.

Many Results Obtained

"In the Philippines, the Malay Peninsula and other American and British territories, the Imperial Forces have already advanced and are steadily obtaining favorable war results. These regions, together with the Netherlands East Indies and other territories will bend to the power and influence of the Imperial Forces before long. These various regions of the Great East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere embrace rich, almost limitless natural resources. When these vast resources are developed in close cooperation with the Asiatic races and a great self-sufficiency sphere be established with the Japanese Empire as its nucleus, the future position of the Japanese Empire will be solid and safe as a great rock and all the Asiatic races will unmistakably be happy and prosperous.

"However, the greater part of these natural resources are still left undeveloped. It must also be known that it would be dangerous to expect already developed resources can be immediately utilizable. To develop these resources and to expand our national defense strength on the basis thereof, vast capital, materials, labor and transportation facilities would be required henceforth. Doubtless there will be manifold difficulties that are to be encountered in the future. In order to develop, acquire and use these resources for the accomplishment of the Greater East Asia War, the entire nation, in the indomitable spirit, must endure all difficulties and surmount every obstacle that may lie in our path.

Just the Beginning

"The war has just started. We must first win the victory in the war even at sacrifices of the individual life. For this we must redouble our endeavors to be industrious, to enhance the productive capacity and to reduce our consumption in strict conformity with the wartime conditions. It is essential for the nation to save all the surpluses of their earnings. Savings are the very symbol of the nation's labor, goods and capital concentrated for the purposes of the war. We must direct more and more efforts to accumulate savings. It is only through increased savings that we can expect satisfactory supply of goods and capital, demand for which would increase at accelerated pace along with the prosecution of the war and expansion of the productivity."

JAPAN NOW COMMANDS EL DORADO

Economic Development of Southern Regions Must Be Undertaken Side by Side With Armed Operations, It Is Urged

Economic development in the occupied zones of the southern regions must be carried out side by side with military operations of the Japanese Army and Navy against the United States and British forces now that Japan is about to become master of the southern regions, the El Dorado of the world, says the Asahi.

Both the United States and Britain used to underestimate the strength of Japan, believing that such a small country poorly gifted with natural resources would never be able to attain self-sufficiency in war materials.

Before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the view that Japan which used up its economic strength for the prosecution of the war on the Continent for the past four and a half years would never rise against the United States and Britain was overwhelmingly popular among Americans and British people.

The enforcement of the freezing measures against Japan by the United States was a natural product of this view, and the high-handed attitude assumed by President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Cordell Hull in the last-minute negotiations between them and Japanese Ambassador Kichisaburo Nomura and Japan's special envoy Saburo Kurusu was another natural offspring of the same view.

Calculations Erroneous

Their faulty calculations based on wishful thinking and wrong information were shattered to pieces when on December 8 Japan dealt the United States Pacific fleet in Pearl Harbor staggering blows, leaving the haughty and wayward master of the White House dumbfounded.

President Roosevelt may console himself by telling his people that the odds would turn in favor of the United States when the war developed into a protracted one, but since the Japanese armed forces have taken control of the main supply routes of strategical materials between the southwestern Pacific to the United States, the longer the war drags on, the stronger will become Japan's fighting power and economic position.

There is a saying that those who rule the southern regions will rule the world. The truth of this saying was proved by Spain and Portugal which sent in the 18th century armadas of merchanmen to the islands in the southwestern Pacific in search of precious stones and spices.

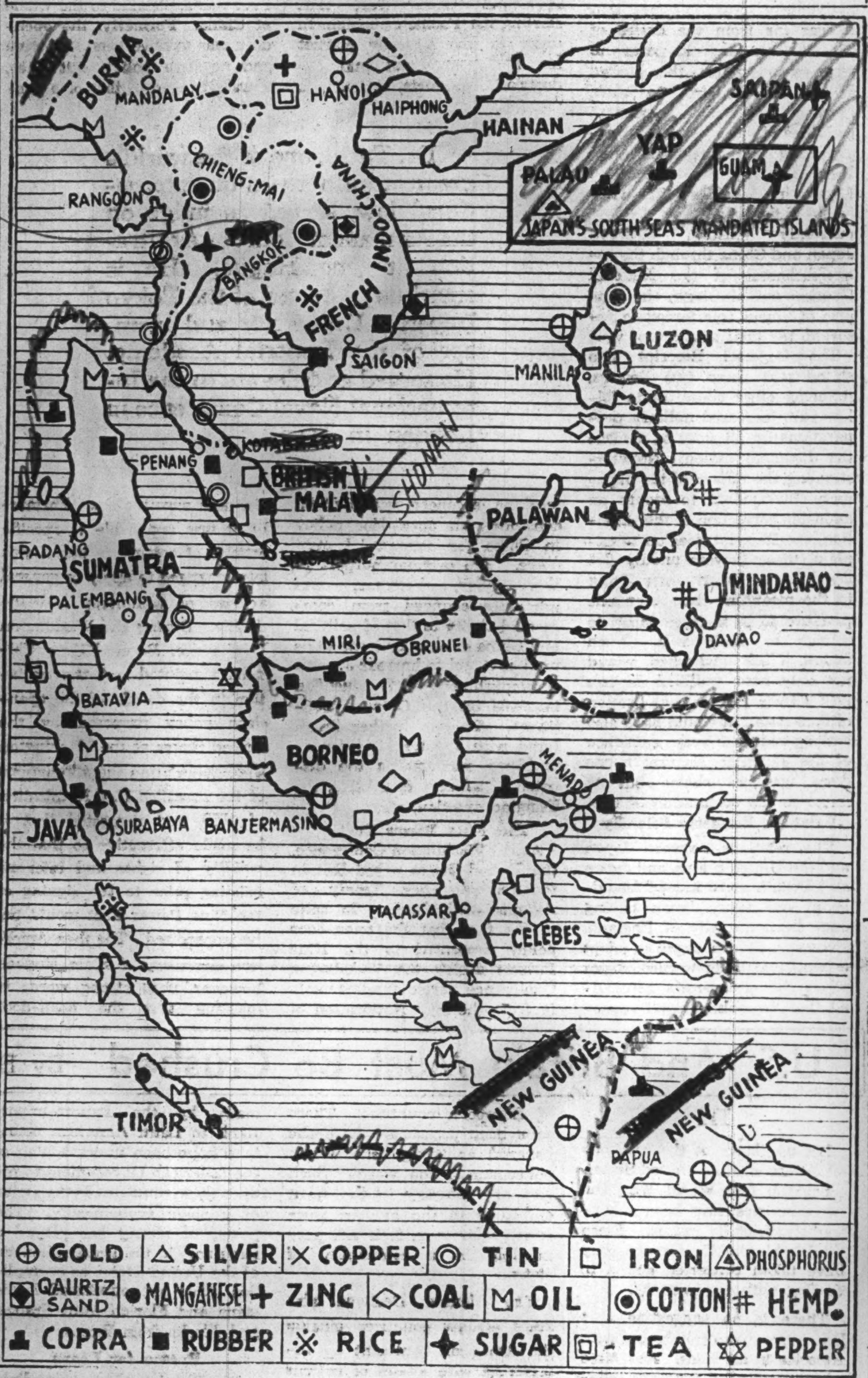
Output Ratios Given

The riches of the south represented by chromium, iron, manganese, tin, tungsten, coal, oil, gold, rubber, rice, corn, tea, sugar, hemp, coffee, and et cetra will be illustrated by the figures below, giving the percentages of the outputs of these products against those of the respective world products of the same materials:

Name of product	Percentage	Time of inquiry
Bauxite	5.5	1937
Chrominm ore	5.8	1937
Iron ore	1.4	1937
Manganese ore	0.7	1937
Tin	55.2	1938
Tsungsten ore	6.6	1937
Coal	0.3	1937
Oil	3.0	1938
Gold	2.2	1937
Rubber	88.3	1938
Rice	20.8	1937-38
Corn	2.2	1937-38
Tea	18.6	1937
Sugar	14.2	1937-38

Besides these products, the Philippines monopolizes the production of Manila hemp while the world production of quinine is practically confined to the Netherlands East Indies. At present, the production of fiber materials in the East Asia Co-Prosperity is comparatively small, but this weak point which the co-prpsperity sphere has today, will be removed by the cultivation of cotton on a large scale in Thailand and New Guinea, and the manufacture of pulp from timber which is found in abundnace all over the islands of the South Seas.

Regions of Plenty



NIPPON'S INCREASE IN IRON, STEEL SEEN

Hereafter Self-Supply Zone of Ores to Be Expanded to Southern Regions

Successful military operations in the southwestern Pacific have cast a significantly bright light on the iron and steel manufacturing industry of Japan, says the New Year issue of the Diamond. It is also pointed out that importance had hitherto been attached in Japan's iron and steel policy, to the establishment of an autarchy structure for iron and steel in Japan, China and Manchoukuo, but hereafter the self-supply zone will be expanded to the southern regions.

Thailand and French Indo-China have already decided more actively to cooperate with Japan for the completion of the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and Malaya, the Philippines and the Netherlands East Indies also, as a result of the new development over the Pacific, are expected to follow the example soon. When this expectation is realized and furthermore British India and Australia participate in the co-prosperity sphere movement, the iron and steel industry of this country will progress to a wonderful extent, because iron ore deposits in these regions are believed to be inexhaustible.

Good Hematite in Malay Iron

Iron ore deposits in the Malay Peninsula are estimated at 140,000,000 tons the greater part of which consists of high-quality hematite. Especially important is the fact that the exploitation of these deposits in the British colony is quite easy. Before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, there were four Japanese mining companies in Malaya: namely, the Ishihara Steamship and Industry, South Sea Iron Mining, Iizuka Mining and Japan mining.

The iron center of the Philippines is Surigao, situated on the northeastern tip of the island of Mindanao, which has 550,000,000 tons of ore deposits. Mines in Surigao are being possessed by a national-policy firm, the National Iron Company, but no development has yet been made. As to deposits in French Indo-China, there is no authoritative statistics but the total deposits are estimated at over 100,000,000 tons.

N.E.I. Mines Mostly Undeveloped

Although there are many iron mines in the Netherlands East Indies, most of them are being left undeveloped. Thailand, although there is no reliable statistics, is understood to be a large iron producing country.

The distances between Yawata in Kyushu, the largest iron manufacturing center in Japan, and major iron ore producting districts in the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere are given below:

	kilometers
Mozan, Chosen	182
Tayeh, Hupei Province, China	215
Surigao, P.I.	306
Kinlingchen, Shantung Province, China	379
Johore, Malaya	513
Anshan, Mukden Province, Manchoukuo	441
Tungpin-tao, Mukden Province, Manchoukuo	560
Penhsihu, Mukden Province, Manchoukuo	577
New Caledonia, Australia	722

According to official trade returns, Japan imported in 1936, 2,250,000 tons of iron ore from the Malay Peninsula as well as the Philippines. It is understood not to be difficult to obtain 3,000,000 to 10,000,000 tons a year from these areas of the south Pacific.

United States Places Strategic Materials Under License System

Already exposing its inherent weakness, the United States has been compelled to clamp on controls over the production, distribution and consumption of even its boasted inexhaustible stocks of materials. A U.P. dispatch from Washington dated December 27 says that under the same date the U.S. State Department announced the enforcement of a strict export license system in regard to certain strategic meterials so as to draw out the supplies of munitions in America thin but long. The materials under the new control are: copper, lead, chromium, tungsten, zinc, antimony, cadmium, vanadium and others.

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URGES CLOSER TIES IN THAI ECONOMICS

Nation Cooperates With Japan In Commercial Undertakings, Stresses Paper

Stressing the necessity of consolidating the economic tie-up between Japan and Thailand, Yunosuke Shoji, a Nichi Nichi correspondent in Bangkok, says in his dispatch to the paper that Thai economic structure should be reorganized so as to make it meet with the new development over the Pacific.

The correspondent, for this purpose, proposes a plan to link with Japanese legal tender Thai currency which had hitherto been connected with pound sterling. Steps on the part of Thailand he declares, should be taken to enforce foreign exchange control and thus to prevent commodities and capital in the country from flowing into the ABCD Camp.

"Urgently necessary is the reorganization of the Thai economic setup now that the country has started to cooperate with Japan militarily, politically and economically as the most faithful ally of this country," says Mr. Shoji, adding "the economic policy of Thailand should be shaped not from the viewpoint of the country itself but from that of the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere."

"Hitherto, Japanese trade had chiefly been dependent on the United States and the British Empire as well as countries under their control, but as a result of the new international development, Thailand's role in Japan's overseas trade has become very important. Recently commodity prices in Thailand have made a remarkable jump and the difference with Japanese price level has become wider. The adjustment of the difference is prerequisite to the improvement of the trade relation between these two countries.

"Rubber planting, tin development and teak cutting industries, important industries in Thailand next to agriculture, generally speaking, had been managed by American and British financiers. However, Anglo-American interests in that country were taken over by the Thai Government soon after the outbreak of the war. Therefore, Japanese industrialists should extend financial and technical aid toward industrial and mining development, taking the part which America and Britain had played."

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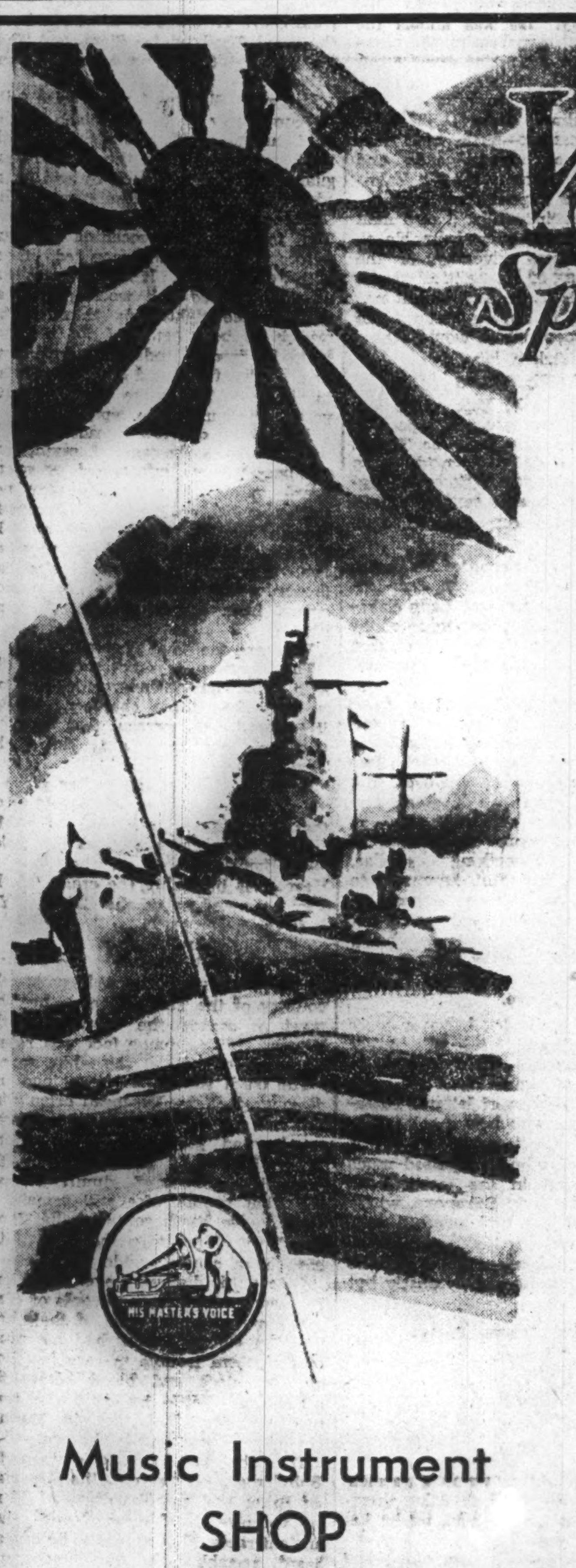

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No. 2	A-3053	Taiheiyo March (Pacific March) / "Gunkan" March (Navy March)	Nipponese Navy Band	¥5.57
	A-3054	Hinomaru March (Nipponese Flag March)		
	A-3055	Tairiku March (Continental March)	Nipponese Military Band	
	A-3055	Aikoku March (Patriot March) / "Kokumin Shingunka"	Nipponese Military March	
No. 3	A-1	Aikoku March (Patriot March)	Toyama Military School Band; Soloists: Tokuyama, Yotsuya, Nakamura	¥6.26
	J-54700	Taiheiyo March (Pacific March) / "Umi-no-Yushi" (Hero on the Sea)	Nipponese Navy Band; Soloists: Fujiwara, Yotsuya, Tokuyama, Nakamura	
	A-4122	"Kokumin Shingunka" / "Minna Heishida, Danganda"	Soloists: Tokuyama, Yotsuya, Shibata, Nakamura, Kusunoki, Yuri	
No. 4	X-3	"Aiba Shingunka" (March of the Army Horse)	Nippon Victor Orchestra; Soloists: Tokuyama, Yotsuya	¥5.44
	A-4200	"Mamore Taiheiyo"	Soloists: Shibata, Yotsuya	
	J-54325	"Arawashi-no-Uta" / "Hogaraka Butai"	Soloists: Namioka, Minami	
No. 5	J-54622	"Umi Yukaba" / "Dai Nippon-no-Uta"	Nippon Victor Mixed Chorus; Chorus Members of Tokyo Academy of Music	¥5.91
	J-54397	"Zenshin" / "Tsuwamono-no-Uta"	Soloist: Yoshie Fujiwara and Nippon Victor Male Chorus	
	J-54300	"Hinomaru" March (Nipponese Flag March) / "Nisshoki-no-Motoni" (Under the Sun Flag)	Soloists: Yotsuya, Nakamura, Tokuyama, Nose and Nippon Victor Chorus	
No. 6	A-4260	"Kushu Nanzo Osorubeki" / "Nanda Kushu"	Soloists: Tokuyama, Shibata and Nippon Victor Chorus	¥6.25
	A-4270	"Asia-no-Chikara"	Soloists: Shibata, Namioka, Nakamura and Nippon Victor Chorus	
	J-54500	Tairiku March / "Ichioku-no-Gassho"	Soloists: Tokuyama, Hisatomi, Namioka, Nakamura and Nippon Victor Chorus	
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TOKYO, THURSDAY, JANUARY 1, 1942

'Clouds Over Mountains'

It is a courtly custom of ancient tradition that for each New Year's time His Majesty the Emperor offers a theme for poetic composition to the general populace, who are free to submit their own lines for honorable recognition. This custom is significant at least for two reasons. First, it indicates the importance that has always been attached to cultural activity under Imperial auspices. Second, it affords an opportunity to convey to the Throne popular thoughts and sentiments expressed through the medium of rhythmic thirty-one letters. The custom no doubt originated from that solicitude with which the Emperors have ruled this nation, the attitude and sentiment which has been nowhere better expressed than in one of the poems of the Great Emperor Meiji. This poem runs to the effect that should a single soul within the realm fail to have a proper place in society, it would be the fault of the ruling scepter itself.

The theme chosen for this New Year's day is "Clouds Over Mountains." While we make no pretense to be well conversant with the genius of Japanese poetry, the subject, on which national talents are to enter the poetic contest, seems singularly happy. At least it seems to augur well for the year which has just dawned under wartime conditions such as have never been known in the history of this nation.

Clouds over mountains at once suggest to Japanese minds an atmosphere such as had prevailed throughout the country up to the outbreak of the present war, an atmosphere at times almost elusive but none the less oppressive, tangibly oppressive, in its effect on general minds. In those days the Japanese nation stood at the cross-roads of destiny, but it hardly knew. It was clearly at a loss. The path it had followed up to that point seemed suddenly lost in darkness. It was useless to turn back. It was impossible to scan its way ahead. There was hardly any promise for the future. There was something wrong with each moment that people counted as they breathed the stifling air. The clouds that hung low over the horizon of the nation shut out the very light which is helpful in hours of uncertainty and difficulty.

The mountain, often symbolic of repose and patience, more often suggests a barrier, a mark of opposition, a symbol of trial and hardship. But to the imagination of the Japanese nation which has come through a period of trial, a period at least of two decades, in which it was brought under the increasing weight of foreign pressure and opposition and suspicion, mountains can only mean a symbol of trial and difficulty. This imagery is particularly clear when mountains are painted or seen in sombre shadows, barren, steep, threatening. A painter depicting Japan prior to the Manchurian incident of 1931, or through the years of the China conflict, might have shown her in the form of a figure groping its way through the shadow of towering mountains.

Clouds over mountains are symbolic of a new day at its beginning. Clouds capping high peaks catch the first grey light of dawn. The first sign of day is thrown on the clouds. As the light turns from grey to roseate hue the sombre clouds must sail away to clear the way for the full light of the sun. As the clouds roll out of vision, the mountains emerge from shadow into light. Robed in the brilliance of daylight, the mountains that appeared full of ominous portents through the night take on a new character and significance. The mountains become symbols of strength. Those peaks which inspired fears bespeak hope and courage with the progress of day.

The whole conception of clouds over mountains, from our point of view, is happily illustrative of the year that has just dawned. It is the first day of the year in which Japan is fully to assume the leadership in the construction of a new order over East Asia. It will of course be the first and one of the many years in which the Japanese nation will be called on to carry the great responsibility it has assumed. For no construction of true worth can be achieved without heavy costs in labor and time. The new year holds in stock Herculean labors such as this nation has never experienced in its career. But this year is one of hope and courage. There is always hope in construction; and there can be no construction without courage. And the message of hope that this nation can give on this first day of the new year must bring light into many lives of East Asia which, because surrounded by shadowy mountains, have remained for the most part a land of shadows. The light that is caught on the clouds over mountains this day heralds the sun that must flood Asia in all its glory.

JAPAN YESTERDAY AND TODAY

Otomo no Yakamochi

By SANTARO
Of Japan Times and Advertiser Staff

Atarashiki
Toshi no hajime no
Hatsuharu no
Kyo furu yuki no
Iya shike yogoto
(4516)

It is New Year's Day,
The beginning of the year,
Yea, the dawn of spring—
Lo, 'tis snowing: even so
Good things flow in fast and thick!

This is the last poem of the Manyoshu, dated January first, 759, A.D., by Otomo no Yakamochi, Governor of the snow-clad Inaba. It was composed and sung at the New Year banquet which he held in honor of the auspicious day in the court of his official residence. Among those privileged to attend were mayors of towns and chiefs of villages, and the poem was at once the spontaneous and perfectly modulated expression of good wishes for the prosperity of the Imperial Household and the happiness of the nation. Throughout the Manyo anthology and indeed out of it, it will be difficult to find another such perfect gem of New Year song. Its exquisite charm will grow on you as you chant it. The fact of it being New Year's Day is repeated three times in the first hemstitch without giving a sense of fulsome reptition, the mystery explained perhaps by the power of words skilfully arranged. So the Manyoshu begins with Yuryaku Tenno's beautiful song on love and spring and ends with a highly-polished New Year poem, and it may or may not be a coincidence as Yakamochi is believed by the majority of Manyo scholars as the compiler of the great anthology.

Last of Great Otomo

At the time this poem was composed Yakamochi was in the prime of manhood, being 41 years old. He had attained the full maturity of his poetic powers. He had already tasted much of the sweetness and the bitterness of life as the envied heir of one of the proudest and most ancient families in Japan. He was yet to experience more of its chances and changes before he died in 785, in his 67th year.

Yakamochi's contributions to the Manyoshu are more numerous than those of any other Manyo poet, consisting of 331 tanka, 46 longer verses and one sedoka. Many of them are dated, so we may with the aid of historical references reconstruct something of his official career and his private life and personality. He was a historical personage as well as a poet who played an active role in the politics of the day. He was almost the last of the great men bearing the name of Otomo; he came into the world when that family was in the heyday of prosperity, and lived to see it slowly and gradually decline. Though endowed with many blessings—birth, rank, fortune, talent, if not highest genius, and great personal attractiveness. Yakamochi, more of a poet than a politician, more a sentimentalist than a man of practical affairs, proved unable to conquer the forces adversity, or the superior cunning of his political rivals, and even in his death he was but negatively happy in having escaped the official punishment which would otherwise have overtaken him.

His First Love

Born in 718, A.D., Yakamochi was the darling of his parents, especially of his gifted father, Otomo no Tabito, whose poems were commented on in this column last year. Some of Yakamochi's early verses testify to this. His first poem was composed when he was only 12 years.

His early effusions sang of his boyish love for his beautiful cousin, Ono-Iratsume, second daughter of Lady Sakanoye, the greatest woman singer of the Manyo authology; Yakamochi's first love dream bears a singular resemblance to that which tormented the English poet Byron more than a thousand years later. It may be remembered that the 15-year-old Byron loved his pretty cousin, Mary Chaworth, two years his senior, who, however, did not seriously take her crippled boy lover and married with a Musters, an older man and more experienced in love-making. Something similar, though with a variation, happened to Yakamochi. Ono-Iratsume whom Yakamochi so tenderly loved made but a polite passionless response, being bewitched at the time by another cousin, older in years and better trained in the wiles of love.

Some of his boyhood years were passed at Chikushi while his father served as Governor there, and so he must have seen something of the veteran scholar and man of letters, Yamanoye no Okura, who held a minor appointment in the same island. It is also evident that he had passed much of earlier youth in the company of his gifted aunt, Lady Sokanoye, whose daughter he had at first loved in vain. Lady Sakanoye had once addressed the following tanka—often quoted—to Yakamochi while he was evidently but a young boy.

Reared Among Poets

Waga seko ga
Keru kinu usuhi
Saho kaze wa
Itaku na fukiso
Iye ni itaru made
(979)

("My darling brother wears a garment so thin; may the wind of Saho, therefore, blow him not too cold, till he has reached his home.")

His inherited predilection, aided and abetted by such a galaxy of poets and poetesses, developed in him a genuine love of poetry, and the composition of waka had early become his regular and loving practice, and yet, it must be remembered, it was but a secondary occupation, and a hobby, as it was with all the Manyo poets. They were not professional verse-makers, as the so-called poets of later generations were. The Otomos were first and foremost

(Continued on Page 4)

STUDY MADE ON CHANGE OF NAME OF OLD THAI

Origin of New Word Traceable To Century-Old History

By PHRA SARASAS
Former Minister of Economics Thailand

It is only a short time ago (1940) that the world added a new name to its geographical knowledge. Thai and Thailand had made a rocket-like entry into the western vocabulary. Before 1940 that remote country, the size of France, situated in the Golden Peninsula (erroneously called Indo-Chinese Peninsula) was known as Siam, and its population of 15,000,000 were known as Siamese.

The new Government of Siam thought the time had come to take the word Siam to task; for while this word (Siam) persisted in its silence and obscurity, divulging no hint of its origin nor tradition, the word Thai allowed itself to be traced right back more than 5,000 years, it was such a flattering consent to the Government's wishes that the authorities, with a trace of unrestraint, thrust Siam and Siamese aside, and, respectively, replaced them with Thailand and Thai. Thai is to be used either as an adjective or a noun.

Struggle Ends

However, the word Siam may on good grounds be traced to one meaning: Black. And the present Thailand may have been called Black Country, owing to the color of its soil just as Lower Egypt was called Kemet (black country) and Ceylon called Tamraparnidvipe (copper leaf country) in the olden days. But this is only my guess. Since the Government of Thailand prefers Thai to Siam, the struggle between the two words ends by royal decree, giving the word Thai its hard-earned triumph.

The word Thai is like a god's head. Its glorious origin has commanded respect in China and Japan. In both countries it is romanized Dai, but in Siam it is written Thai. Whether it settles down as Dai or Thai, it gives forth the same meaning, and almost the same sound in all the three countries.

The meaning of Thai is, again, like a god's head, admitting of variance, yet the same head of the same god; for in Thailand it means Free, whereas in China and Japan it means Great. This subtlety arises from looking at the same thing from different angles. The greatest thing in Thailand (nothing is greater) is Freedom; and Freedom, owing to its greatness, comes to usurp the sole and unique right of being Great, otherwise being Dai.

Confusion Avoided

Used as a proper noun it should not be confounded with the common noun Dai, and to avoid such confusion the Government of Siam has garbed it in the guise of Thai (to distinguish it from Dai). Henceforward, we shall use the word Thailand for Siam, and Thai for Siamese (either as a noun or an adjective).

The word Siamese for centuries failed completely to take a place in the Thai language. This is identical with the word Japanese in the Nippon language. Both were coined by and passed current among foreigners. The Siamese have always called themselves Thai (or Gon Thai) meaning Freemen—since Nu Kao Shi moulded them with yellow earth. It is because Freedom is extolled and worshipped that the Siamese righteously think to be free is to be great, and to be great is to be free. Bondage is considered as a waste of life and a direct rebuke to the gods who have placed liberty within the human conception.

This point of view is not new. It dates back to the age of myth, and has been always entertained by every people who, although they may not call themselves Thai or Freemen, cherish freedom in their hearts. In this case the French display a parallelism. The people of France also call themselves Freemen (French), which comes from Frank meaning Homme libre.

Who are the Thai people?

This question does not seem as silly as it sounds and the answer to it claims no less than three chapters. Suffice it to say for the present that the Thai people belong to a race called the Thai Race.

Some may think the writer plays a merry-go-round. But who would think that China, the celestial habitat of the Gods of Kunlun, known as the Celestial Empire, abode of the Sons of Heaven, is in reality the cradle of the Thai race, and not of the Chinese? Yet it is the sober truth.

Strange Fact

How did it happen that the Chinese came to possess themselves of the country of the Thai, whereas the Thai went to occupy the country of the Khmer? This strange fact was rescued from oblivion by the white race.

The truth would have remained undiscovered, if the European orientalists had not amused themselves by digging up learned stuff in central China. These Hsians of knowledge, or the learned "immortals," stumbled upon the Thai people who still remain in their native heath south of the Yangtze River. Since then the facts of the case have courted wide publicity.

Before this discovery even the Siamese people—I mean the people of Siam—had only a vague idea of their brothers in China; having had too much of their own trouble to care for those of their flesh and blood across the mountains. Little by little the remnants of the Thai race in Yunnan ceased to know and be known.

The Thai race can look upon the Babylonians of Nemrod, the Assyrians of Bilus, and the Egyptians of Menes as youngsters. Compared with those ancient races. Thai proves to be a greybeard, trembling in the knees, with hands like claws, and tottering along the banks of the River Yangtze.

Long before the Chinese emigrated from Akkadia or the Altai mountains, long before they settled down round the elbow of the Yellow River, the Thai race had covered the space which [illegible] from the River Yangtze right down to Burma, Tonkin, and later to Indonesia. The whole of this vast territory used to be the Thai native tract.

War Of Greater East Asia

Its Nature And Beginnings

By DR. SAKUTARO TACHI, LLD.

Dr. Tachi, one of the world's greatest authorities on international law, served as judge on the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague. He is emeritus professor of the Tokyo Imperial University and member of the Imperial Academy. He served as delegate to the International Naval Conference in London in 1909.

THE Imperial Rescript of December 8, 1941, declaring war on the United States and Britain, made clear Japan's intention of ensuring the stability of East Asia and of thus contributing toward an eventual permanent world peace. It also made abundantly clear the fact that it was far from the desire of His Majesty the Emperor to wage war against the United States and Britain. In view, however, of the persistent activities of these Powers in aggravating the disturbances in East Asia by supporting the Chungking Administration in defiance of the neighborly relations currently existing between Japan and China through the reestablishment of the National Government of China, the Empire of Japan was forced to resort to the final measure of war.

The Imperial Rescript also stated that these two Powers, inducing other countries to follow suit, increased military preparations on all sides to menace the Japanese nation. Notwithstanding the efforts of the Japanese Government to secure an amicable correction of this situation, the Rescript goes on to explain, these Powers unduly delayed the settlement, intensifying in the meantime their economic pressure so as to force Japan to submit to their will. Such action, if left unchecked, would not only have nullified Japan's past efforts for the stabilization of East Asia but would have also endangered the very existence of the Japanese Empire; hence there was no choice but to resort to the declaration of war.

Relations Formerly Friendly

The relations between Japan and the United States, and Japan and Britain were indeed friendly at one time, Japan having once been an Ally of England. However, Britain began to adopt a hostile attitude toward Japan when she erroneously contended that the political and economic developments of Japan would jeopardize her interests in East Asia.

America adopted the Monroe Doctrine which called for non-intervention of other countries on matters relative to the American continent, but at the same time, she incorporated Hawaii into her possession and annexed the Philippines after the Spanish-American War, thus starting her Pacific campaign. In order to find a ready market for her commercial and industrial products, America, working in concert with Britain, demanded an open-door policy in China for commercial purposes. The original purport of the policy, however, was gradually changed from commercial utility to that of political and China eventually came to be used as a tool to hamper Japan's accomplishment of justified interests on the Chinese Continent. America further interfered with Japan's activities on problems surrounding the dispatch of soldiers to Siberia, the Tsingtao question, etc.

The Nine Power Pact

At the Washington Conference, the United States urged Britain to abrogate her Treaty of Alliance with Japan. In spite of the fact that the open-door policy presented to the Nine Powers during the Washington Conference varied fundamentally from the Hay Notification of 1899, the Anglo-American countries forcibly presented the draft plan to the participants of the Washington Conference for approval.

(Note). According to the Hay Notification, the open-door policy applied only to the influence and interests of the Powers in China but the policy agreed upon by the Nine Power Pact was applicable to the whole of China. Formerly, the open-door was to have been an active and negative policy, but later, it was changed to that of a passive and negative one. Formerly, it was applicable to specific articles of commerce but it was later changed to apply to general articles of commerce and industry. During the Washington Conference, Baron Kijuro Shidehara pointed out the variation in the details of the open-door policy proposed by the United States at the Washington Conference from the stipulations of the so-called Hay Notification of 1899, and suggested that it be made retroactive so that the validity of rights and interests existing prior to the signing of the Nine Power Pact would not be jeopardized. The then American Secretary of State Hughes, however, used strong words in insisting that the open-door policy had been recognized by various Powers since 1899 in the similar sense as that proposed by the United States at the time of the Nine Power Pact. The statement of the American Secretary of State indeed runs contrary to the facts.

The Shidehara Policy

Thus, placing emphasis on various items stipulated during the Washington Conference, the Anglo-American Powers demanded that China offer her resources for the industrialization of their own countries. The Shidehara Foreign Policy for the peaceful settlement of political and economic problems among Japan, America, Britain and China did not gain the support of America and Britain. On the contrary, the United States, by passing an Immigration Law in 1924 despite the Gentleman's Agreement of 1908, discarded the racial equality principle and moreover, by completely ignoring the protests of the Japanese merchants in instituting the Customs Law, infringed the dignity of the Shidehara Foreign Policy, thus forcing the people of Japan to wish for a stronger policy insofar as East Asia is concerned.

Notwithstanding the fact that America possessed no substantial interest, either political or economic, in China, she supported the Chinese standpoint in connection with the Tsingtao problem and other matters, supplying funds and materials to China later and thus increasing her interests on the Chinese Continent. The United States in other words refused to permit Japanese intervention in political matters connected with the American Continent by virtue of the so-called Monroe Doctrine on the one hand but on the other, was prone to take a meddlesome attitude in the East Asiatic problems by expressing her objections to the policy of Japan.

(To Be Continued)

U.S. And Britain Must Be Crushed

By HIDEO MIYASHITA

III

Let us glance at the relations of Britain and the United States. Since the first World War, the two countries have been on extremely friendly terms. Since the Washington Conference, they have taken concerted action in dealing with our country.

There is no suggestion that Britain means to collaborate with America in all fields. At a time when the United States is sending vital materials to Britain under the Lease-Lend Act and plans evolved to aid the British war effort, Britain is trying to undermine the trade position of the United States in Central and South America by selling goods she has received from America. Whatever is the aim of the American policy of aiding the British war effort, the conclusion is inescapable that British policy is based entirely on materialism.

America's Foreign Policy

Let us now examine the American policy. The Americans take pride in talking of an isolationist policy. This policy was first enunciated by George Washington, founder of the United States. This policy was clarified in the Monroe Doctrine. When the League of Nations was organized, the United States succeeded in getting the powers of the world to accept this doctrine. The outbreak of the current world war was the occasion for the action of the United States in applying this doctrine to the 21 Latin American countries in Central and South America, as well as to Canada, Greenland, and Iceland.

We have no objections to a policy under which the United States would not meddle in affairs outside the American continent, But we object where America seeks to apply the Monroe Doctrine to countries outside the American continent.

Needless to say, the United States has even attempted to have the policy of the open door accepted by the nations of East Asia. Not only that, she has moreover interfered with affairs of European countries. There have been occasions where she behaved as though she was a policeman of the world. Such acts are contrary to the spirit embodied in the Monroe Doctrine. Moreover, it is not permissible in a community of states.

The Monroe Doctrine also rules against countries outside the American continent by interfering with affairs of nations on the American continent. Under conditions in the community of states as it is constituted at the moment, we are ready to recognize the position of certain countries as leaders in the regions in which they are located. We recognize the leadership of countries so long as such leadership is employed in the cause of international justice or world peace.

Bases of Operations

What is the aim of the American policy of applying the Monroe Doctrine to the countries in Central and South America? I have an answer for it. It is to put America in a position to dominate these countries materially as though they were her colonies and use them as bases from which to operate against other continents.

In this connection, America upholds the anti-war pact and is loud in condemnation of the use of armed force as an instrument of national policy. But she owes much to armed force for the position she has attained since America was founded by 13 States, which had declared independence from Great Britain. Remember it was with brute force that America took possession of California and New Mexico after a war with Mexico. Likewise, remember Puerto Rico, Guam and the Philippines were Spanish territories before they were annexed by America after the Spanish-American War.

America is using the power of money in attempting to gain a dominating position in Central and South America. The loans made by the Export-Import Bank to Latin American countries have been under a plan of the American Government to reduce these countries to the status of a slave economically. The power of money has played a large role in the aggrandisement of the United States as exemplified when she purchased Louisiana and Florida from France, and Alaska from Russia.

Reason for Loans

We feel bound to repudiate the attitude of the United States, which would dominate the world by the use of the power of money and economic power. The Export-Import Bank in Washington and the exchange stabilization fund possessed by the American Government are instruments with which to promote American foreign policies. The loan amounting to $170,000,000, which has latterly been made by America to the Chungking regime and the credit advanced to Finland while that country was engaged in a struggle with the Soviet Union had considerable political meaning. American loans to foreign countries invariably are designed to help check or dominate these countries.

The proposals America made in the negotiations with Japan for settlement of the problems of the Pacific were all of them in line with the traditional American policy of promoting its ends by the use of the power of money. We feel intense indignation at the thought that America offered to collaborate with Japan in the development of the resources of East Asia and give Japan credit larger than America has ever advanced to the Chungking regime in return for abandonment by Japan of the project of constructing the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. We have the duty to humanity to see that wealthy countries or "have" countries do not stalk the world.

Anglo-Japanese Civilization

Britain and America have for a long time been dominant in the world. Their immense wealth helped to make them gain a dominating position among the family of nations. Where the English language was in wide use, the people became infected with materialism and democratic ideas to a more or less extent.

In Japan, Anglo-Japanese civilization has affected traditional Japanese ideas and institutions ever since the day of the Rokumeikan. It is materialism on which Anglo-American civilization is based.

English Civilization Failure

The ideal human society visualized by the Anglo-Saxon race is one which is regulated by materialistic considerations. Pragmatism, popular in the United States, constitutes an expression given to the views of the Anglo-Saxon race of the world. There is not the slightest spiritual factor in the civilization boasted by the British and American peoples. No wonder that Anglo-American civilization, based on materialism, should have been a dismal failure. The defects which have been revealed in the democratic form of goverment, the crimes which have been committed by the advocates of capitalism, and the lack of stability in communities run by the principles of liberty and freedom, all these are evidences of the fact that material civilization has lost its reason for existence. The very fact that material civilization still lingers in the world is attributable to the grip America and Britain, with their power of money and vast natural resources, manage to hold on the peoples of the world.

We, Japanese people, repudiate Anglo-American civilization, which has nothing in common with Japanese civilization. The war we are conducting is nothing more than a struggle to supplant material with spiritual civilization. We are sure that the war against America and Britain will open a new chapter in the history of world civilization.

(The End)